

THE BISBEE DAILY REVIEW

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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LEGISLATION AND CONSERVATION.

In the recent discussion on conservation Gifford Pinchot has been attacked as an overzealous person who was a law unto himself. He has shown that he is capable of making a very good defense, but it is evident that the laws regularly passed and approved bear investigation poorly. Witness the warning issued by Dr. Charles W. Elliot, president of the National Conservation Association. It points out that the great sources of heat and mechanical power in the United States are water falls and coal; that there is urgent need of immediate measures to prevent their control by monopolistic organizations; that under existing laws the wisest use of them is practically impossible. Special attention is given to the coal lands of Alaska, which it might almost be said are being thrown away. Whether certain claims that have been held up are valid or not, what the law actually permits is indefensible.

It is obvious that Dr. Elliot is not the man to revel in sensations; that he could not be classed by any stretch of the imagination as a notoriety-seeking official; that he is not after stock in trade to commend him to the editors of popular magazines. But what he says comes to much the same thing as the declarations of stump speakers and the revelations of the magazine writers. "The water powers," he asserts, "cannot be effectively developed in the public interest under the present law." They can be very extensively developed for the benefit of a powerful private interest, however; can be seized and held apart for those monopolistic organizations to which reference is made. And we may be sure that both as regards coal and water power the very fact that there is a conservation movement will act as an incentive to renewed efforts at control on the part of private greed and monopoly. What can be secured under existing laws will be secured.

A quick response should be made, therefore, to the appeal of the American people "to bring the urgent needs of the situation to the attention of their representatives in congress in order that comprehensive legislation on this vital matter may be enacted at the next session of congress." Let every individual citizen do his part and act at once as suggested.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND LIABILITY.

An able commission, appointed by Governor Hughes, is now sitting in New York and taking testimony on the question of industrial accidents and the existing law as to employers' liability for injuries sustained by workmen. The hearing has already developed a remarkably strong, enlightened sentiment in favor of fairer and sounder compensation legislation. Even moderate lawyers agree that the old doctrines in regard to contributory negligence, fellow servants and the voluntary assumption of risks by employment-seeking persons, whether anything is said about risk or not, are irrational and unjust.

The existing system practically places the whole burden of industrial accidents on labor. Even where employers are held liable owing to their clear responsibility for the injury, the law's delay withhold compensation from the victims for many years—in some cases forever, for men are mortal. As a result of the injustice, not respecting workmen become beggars, paupers, drunkards.

The modern theory is that the cost of industrial accidents should be paid neither by employees nor employers, but by industry. That is to say, each trade or industry should consider compensation for injuries—and at least they are unavoidable—as part of the "cost of production" and charge it on the consuming public. Of course, the employer pays in the first instance, as in England, where an act for "universal compensation" has been in effect for about a decade. But the employers insure themselves against this

burden with accident companies, and small premiums amply protect them. In the United States such legislation may not be constitutional, but it is possible to modify the doctrine of the common law and get rid of much of the wrong and cruelty which they beset. The federal employers' liability law points the way, for it abolishes the fellow servant rule, the assumption of risk theory and other survivals. Contributory negligence is no bar to recovery of damages under it, though it may affect the amount of the damages awarded.

VERDICT IN THE STEINHEIL CASE.

The Steinheil verdict was received with shouts of exultation, but certainly the joy could not have been increased by any sense of surprise. Reports on the trial have indicated for some time that the acquittal of the accused was confidently expected. Though the merciless character of the examination has been fiercely denounced and cited as proof of the desirability of a change to a more humane procedure in the interest of those who are subjected to criminal trials, it has been said at the same time that it aroused sympathy for Mme. Steinheil and so was to her advantage. Whether it will have a revolutionary effect on the system remains to be seen. That undoubtedly is a question that cannot be determined now. Changes there may be, but perfect substitutes cannot be picked up as if they were ready at hand. It must be remembered that what has occurred is not a sudden exposition. The methods pursued are the traditional methods of a country which has not been ignorant of the ways of foreigners and which has not been convinced that those ways were altogether satisfactory.

It is to be noted also that the principal reason why the case collapsed was the lack of evidence against the prisoner, the reason that should prevail under any system. With all the gossip and all the melodrama pro and con, this fact stands out with the utmost clearness. Prejudice on the one hand, sympathy on the other, had little influence by comparison with this central fact. Mme. Steinheil may have been a fiend, a woman of most immoral life; she may have been cruelly attacked and may have exhibited fascinating qualities, but did she commit the murders? The flimsy evidence on this point left the charges unproved, and the jury found accordingly.

It may be said, however, that this being so, the defendant was put to much unmerited suffering during the trial; she was actually punished though she was innocent. An old problem is thus emphasized, and it will probably provoke much discussion in the French press and among French lawyers and politicians which should be very interesting, whether it leads to radical reforms or not.

AMERICAN OLD AGE PENSIONS.

At the meeting of the American Federation of Labor the question of securing old-age pension legislation from congress has received some attention, and a bill providing for the establishment of an industrial "home guard" has been drawn. It is realized that our constitutional system presents serious if not insuperable obstacles to such direct and frank old-age pension legislation as has been enacted in England and is proposed in France. But there are those who believe that in some indirect way a pension system for industrial veterans may be established.

While this matter is being considered by organized labor the federal government is studying the problem of superannuation in the civil service, and Secretary MacVeagh intimates that he will have some pension suggestions to make in his first report. States and municipalities are wrestling with pension problems for civil employees, either designed to extend existing systems, or else to cover new classes of employees.

As regards private or quasi-private industry, the old-age pension movement is steadily and by no means slowly gaining ground without the spur of legislation. The New York Central lines, it is announced, are about to put into effect an old-age pension system for all of their employees, either designed to extend existing systems, or else to cover new classes of employees.

Col. W. J. Brynn will visit Globe next Monday, where it is planned that a large number of the prominent democrats of the territory will be present to greet the great commoner. Word was received this week that Col. Brynn will also address the people of the Gila valley at Thatcher. The presence of this distinguished democrat in Gila and Graham counties will be calculated to arouse the democrats of these two counties to more determined effort to put republicans further down on the political ladder in that section of the territory.

King Edward has had another birthday without doing a thing for Rudyard Kipling or William Waldorf Astor.

A Greek who was held up at Ellis Island is to be deported because it

has been found that his heart is on the right side. The immigration authorities are right in insisting that every American and every one who intends to become an American should keep his heart where it belongs.

William Dean Howell, after a careful study, has decided that satire and the sense of humor are more fully developed in England than in America. Mr. Howells probably bases his decision on the nature of the humor and satire which are needed to insure the success of musical comedies in this country.

Peary has finally begun to lecture, and he has already received \$25,000 of the \$50,000 which he is to get from one of the magazines for the story of his dash to the pole. Now that the returns have begun to come in the commander may be expected to be less ill-tempered than he has been during the past few months.

Captain Amundsen is going to start for the north pole, taking with him a food supply great enough to last seven years. He evidently is determined to avoid and danger of being doubted, when he returns, because of the speed he had to make in order to avoid running out pemmican.

The train which goes from Douglas to Courtland every day is not so loaded with freight or passengers as to suggest the necessity for other trains over the same track, although the Hot Air Peddler has discovered that the Southern Pacific is just about ready to RUSH its trains into Douglas over the Southwestern tracks.

A Yale student has married a lady who is 70 years old, and some of the young man's friends suspect that it will not be a love match. Some people will not be convinced that soul mating may result from intellectual attractions.

Somebody has been stealing the money with which Germany was going to build super-Dreadnaughts. Lord Northcliffe is fortunately able to provide an alibi.

The Queen of Holland has invented an improved baby carriage. Even in Holland the best people continue to regard it as worth while to raise babies.

Mme. Steinheil may not be guilty of murder, but there appears to be no doubt that her husband had reason to be suspicious, if he was.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor has decided to live in England, where the people are so poor that they cannot afford to waste their films.

It is easy to see that some love-sick essay wrote the leading and boxed editorial in the Hot Air Peddler this morning.

The conversion of the New York Central lines is significant. Who will come next?

Boston's Cortly Subway. The costliest mile of underground railway in the world is said to be the new Washington street subway of Boston, which passes through the shopping district. Its construction and equipment has amounted to \$10,000,000, or about \$2,000 a lineal foot. The first section of Boston's modern system of rapid transit, consisting of 14 years ago. This was followed by the erection a few years later of the elevated road. And subsequently that the system was extended by the construction of the East Boston tunnel under the harbor. The opening of the Washington tunnel marks the latest and one of the most important extensions.

Is a Gigantic Undertaking. An idea of what the Panama canal construction means to one industry in this country may be gleaned from the fact that almost a million tons of cement will be used in the gigantic work. Shipments have already begun in steamers owned by the government which will carry about 500,000 tons at a time. It is estimated that it will take about four years to deliver the 4,500,000 barrels of cement contracted for at the present rate of shipment.

The government will profit by using its own vessels instead of chartered ships, as there will be no charges for demurrage in case loading or unloading is delayed by storms.

In Luxurious Quarters.

Mrs. Clarence MacKay has fitted up beautiful quarters for the Equal Franchise club in the Metropolitan building in New York. Her own private room is done in blue, green and gold. The walls are in a floral design of pink and green, with a black background, which shades into a sky-blue ceiling. The carpet is dark green and the furniture is upholstered in pale blue and decorated with gold. Her desk is an inlaid Sheraton and the fittings are silver. The stationery is adorned with copies of a picture of a young mother with a baby, larger opportunities for motherhood being the sentiment of the organization.

Controls Electric Switches.

The largest electrically controlled switch tower in the world has just been put into service at Providence, R. I., on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. The tower is equipped with 77 switch levers, providing 266 combinations. Elaborate precautions are furnished to prevent the giving of a wrong signal. The power used is taken from the feed wires of the railway, but, as a precaution, two other sources of power are provided, which may be drawn upon in case of emergency.

PASS OVER JESTER

Modern Tendency to Do Away with This Humorous to Worsen a Fast to Be Regretted.

Modern innovations are in most cases of a character to win and deserve approval; but in the list of desirable changes from the old customs cannot be reckoned the abolition of the church bell. Though the silvery chimes of the "church-going bell" may have grated on the sensitive nerves of the Sunday morning sleeper, it may be asserted, without fear of contradiction, that to the great majority of city and village residents the abolition of the time-honored custom of ringing the bell as a notification to churchgoers that the hour for worship has arrived is a genuine cause for regret.

Don't you remember back there in the springtime of your life, back in the little country village, what a chord of sympathy was touched as the ringing strokes of the rusty clapper resounded through the Sabbath stillness? Even if you were a "bad boy" and were not attracted to the little white, slender-spired building on the knoll near the center of the village, didn't you lie out on one of the sunny banks on the outskirts and listen, as to real music, to the changing reverberations? When you came to the city, don't you remember how the Sunday morning church bell recalled the old days and the country with its sweetness and naturalness, and how you listened in a sort of ecstasy long after the last tones had died away on the smoky air, longing for more? Long has the church bell been a part of our most cherished institutions. Its tones warned the thrifty burghers of old New York of danger and helped to build civilization on the western continent. It rang out its patriotic warning from famous North church and other historic edifices on more than one occasion and called the defenders of liberty to arms against the oppressor human rights. From the pine-crowned hills of Maine to the monastery walls of the far southwest, its far-reaching tones have urged to prayer and to battle.—Buffalo Inquirer.

Moorish indifference to Pain. The atrocities of Mulai Hadd, the sultan of Morocco, towards the prisoners taken in the fight with El Righi (the pretender) have lost him the services of Kaid Belton, the Englishman appointed to the command of the Moorish troops 16 months ago. The sultan set great store by Kaid Belton and tried to make him reconsider his decision to resign, but the latter decided to remain. In an interview recently Kaid Belton said it was impossible for him to acquiesce in the inhuman methods of Mulai Hadd. "On the last official parole which I attended in Fez," he said, "33 human heads were held up before the sultan on the ends of rifles. Later in the same day 20 of El Righi's officers had their right hands cut off at the wrist. The hands were taken to Mulai Hadd on a tray, as a proof that his orders had been carried out. The stumps when the hands are cut off are steeped in a cauldron of boiling oil—not, you understand, by way of further torture, but simply to stop the bleeding. Well, I never heard so much as a whimper from a single one of those men. That in itself was hard enough; but that is not all. One prisoner, having stretched out his right arm and suffered the mutilation, walked over to the cauldron of oil, which was placed on a fire. The man had a cigarette between his lips, and while the stump of his arm was plunged in the boiling oil he calmly smoked and lit his cigarette at the flames. Later on 300 more heads were brought in."

A New Note in Weddings. Edith Acworth, a wealthy young woman of Malvern, England, has struck a new note in weddings. She became a bride the other day of a Calcutta merchant, and her wedding was designed after paintings by Romney. The Romney wedding interested the women of all England and a natural development has been the announcement of "Romney weddings," and, of course, "Gainsborough weddings." The costumes of Miss Acworth and her six bridesmaids were from paintings in the British National gallery. The gown worn by the bride was an exact copy of a Romney painting of her great-grand-aunt. Two boys wore Romney page uniforms, and two baby girls in quaint little dresses looked as if they had stepped straight out of a Romney canvas. Another Romney touch was given by rose-pink sashes for the bridesmaids.

Saw There Was Money in It. According to the Washington Star, Commissioner of Immigration Robert Watchorn said recently of an immigrant: "He was a bad case. He was as ignorant of government as the two Polish policemen were. Two new policemen were once put on the Warsaw force. They did good work, they arrested a lot of people, then suddenly they resigned."

"Why are you resigning?" the superintendent asked. "The older of the two men answered, respectfully: 'We are going to start a police station of our own, sir. Boris here will make the arrests, and I will do the flogging.'"

Value of a Song.

"There was a time," said the old inhabitant, "when that piece of property sold for a song."

"Really!" replied the grand opera prima donna. "How very expensive!"

Long Telephone Span.

The longest telephone span in the world crosses Lake Wallenstadt, in Switzerland, the steel towers supporting the wire being nearly 8,000 feet apart.

Alarming Increase of Divorce.

During the 20 years from 1870 to 1890, divorce in the United States increased about three times as fast as the population.

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SUFFERS PLAQUE OF WASPS

England Visited by Pernicious Insects and Organized Campaign Inaugurated to Exterminate Them.

London.—Farmers, fruit growers and gardeners all over the country are congratulating themselves on the approach of winter, because it will free them from the wasp pest.

For, although the summer has been none too warm, the wasp has flourished vigorously and made himself a nuisance to men and animals.

Men and women, horses and dogs have been attacked and fruit crops half ruined in places so far apart as Cornwall, Essex and Sussex.

"It is many years since wasps were so numerous in Cornwall as at the present time," wires a correspondent at Bodmin.

"These pests have been very troublesome and have done considerable damage to fruit crops, especially plums and pears. Many persons have been stung."

"In a little hamlet near Bodmin a farmer's wife has killed nearly a bushel during the season."

In some parts of North Devon it has been found necessary to take men from their regular employment and organize a campaign against the wasps.

A great run has been made upon chemists for cyanide of potassium with which to destroy the pests.

A week or so ago a woman in Essex died from a wasp sting and within a few days three valuable dogs were stung to death at Robertsbridge, in Sussex.

Other countries apparently are no better off, judging from the case of the crown prince of Germany, who has just been so badly stung.

By simply catching wild wasps and then by starvation reducing them to a proper degree of submission before regaling them again with a plentiful feast of honey, Miss Black-Hawkins has tamed whole nests of the creatures at her picturesque summer home, Bourne court, near Andover.

"Every morning now at breakfast," she said, "my bedroom is invaded by a large swarm, which just buzz harmlessly round and wake me up. They are perfectly tame and allow me to handle them at will."

SEALBY A "FRESHIE" AT 50

Captain of Steamer Republic, Recently Sunk in Collision, Enters University of Michigan.

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Capt. Imman Sealby, commander of the White Star Line steamer Republic when she was sunk last February after a collision with the Italian steamer Florida, has entered the University of Michigan as a freshman law student at 50 years of age.

The collision, with the litigation which has followed to determine the responsibility for it, turned Capt. Sealby's attention to admiralty law and its opportunities.

"I want to be treated like any other freshman in Ann Arbor," Capt. Sealby said. "If there is any ducking of freshmen done, I want my share."

Meet After 55 Years.

Tyrola, Okla.—When Mrs. Sarah Jane Meyers, 86 years old, was separated from her niece, Mrs. T. M. Meyers, 81 years old, back in Walker county, Alabama, Franklin Pierce was president of the United States. This was 55 years ago, and aunt and niece had not met until, at the home of T. M. Myers, at Tyrola, recently, they were brought together. They moved to Texas over a half century ago, but were unaware of each other's whereabouts.

"Influence" of the Press.

A child of seven, a confirmed hothead, rose for three successive mornings at seven sharp. His astonished mother, making up the little bed found a scrap of paper under the pillow. "Death of a Child from Overlying." Being a wise mother, she carefully replaced the cutting, asked no explanations. Four weeks have passed, and each morning the little lad has bounded from his bed on the stroke of the hour. Another instance of the uplifting influence of the press.—London Chronicle

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Daily	Leave	Daily	Arrive
A. M.		P. M.	

Stations	Arrive	Depart
7:10	Chilton	0:00 4:55
7:52	Guthrie	12:00 4:10
7:57	Cresado	13:00 4:04
8:44	Duncan	35:00 3:17
10:10	Lordsburg	70:00 2:08
11:35	Hatch	108:00 12:38

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